

Austria	..... 6-3	Lithy	..... 9	Pist
Belgium	..... N.B.F.	Luxembourg	..... 10	Fair
Denmark	..... 1.00 F.	Netherlands	..... 1.20	Play
Germany	..... 0.50 D.M.	Nigeria	..... 2/2	
Great Britain	..... 1/8	Norway	..... 1.75	N.K.R.
Greece	..... 2 Drs.	Portugal	..... 6	Esc.
India	..... Rs. 2.25	Spain	..... 15	Pias
Iran	..... 20 Rials	Sweden	..... 1.00	Fair
Ireland	..... 13/1	Switzerland	..... 1.20	Fair
Italy	..... 1.00 L.	Taiwan	..... 2.50	T.L.
Israel	..... 1.00 L.	U.S. Military	..... 30.11	
Japan	..... 75-P.	Yugoslavia	..... 3.00	D.

Established 1887

Carswell Advances In Key Senate Test

The final vote on the embattled nomination will come Wednesday and is expected to be much closer. Three senators who voted with the administration today against recommitment have already announced

Hawaii	Moss, Utah
Wash.	Muskie, Maine
Mass.	Nelson, Wis.
, Wash.	Pastore, R. I.
Mont.	Proxmire, Wis.
Minn.	Ribicoff, Conn.
Vt.	Spong, Va.
, S. D.	Symington, Mo.
N.H.	Tydings, Md.
Mont.	Williams, N. J.
Minn.	Yarborough, Tex.
N. M.	Young, Ohio

Le.	McClellan, Ark.
C.	Randolph, W. Va.
Fla.	Russell, Ga.
S.C.	Sparkman, Ala.
G.	Stennis, Miss.
	Talmadge, Ga.

Rix	Pearson, Kansas
Wadi	Percy, Ill.
Ariz.	Saxbe, Ohio
Gch	Scott, Pa.
Ma	Smith, Maine
Wyo.	Smith, Ill.
Feb.	Stevens, Alaska
laho	Thurmond, S. C.
wa	Tower, Texas
Calif.	Williams, Del.
Ore.	Young, N.D.

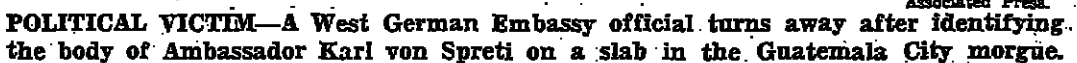
Anderson, D., N.M. Mundi, R. S.D.
Bennett, R. Utah Pell, D., R.I.

Saigon Reports Winning Fight Inside Cambodian Border

Informed official sources said the South Vietnamese troops made "shallow" penetration into Cambodia, apparently flushed out a large North Vietnamese force and killed many of them. The

A Cairo government statement today declared reports of an invitation to be "totally baseless and a complete fabrication." Such an invitation, the state-
(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Guatemalan Rebels Kill Envoy; Bonn Recalls Its Embassy Aides



Moscow Officially Confirms Illness of Kosygin, Podgorny

Northern Ireland's Security Council has been holding urgent meetings for several days and British Army officials have conferred with cabinet members on new military tactics to deal with rioters.

“light” charge of negligence. In Woodstock Road, which runs parallel, police said a charge went off in a market gardener's premises, injuring no one. Earlier bomb explosions damaged

meeting between President Nasser | (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Regime Rejects Deal; Spreti Shot in Head

that it was exerting too much pressure on the Guatemalan government for fear this might harden its position.



Walter Scheel delivering his statement on kidnap-slaying.

Scheel Asks Guatemalan Envoy to Go

The chancellor is expected to leave early tomorrow for Washington.

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Guatemala Rebels Kill Envoy; Bonn Recalls Embassy Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

minute study of which prisoners could be released and which could not, he added. He said four of the prisoners originally demanded by the rebels had already confessed to taking part in the killing

Rogers Calls Envoy's Death 'A Tragedy'

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary of State William P. Rogers today said the execution of the West German ambassador to Guatemala by terrorists was "a terrible tragedy."

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said a State Department study of ways to avoid such incidents involved "broad policy implications" which would result from any measure aimed at resolving the problem of political kidnapping. He did not elaborate. The study began two weeks ago.

Asked if the State Department is considering withdrawing its diplomatic personnel from potential trouble spots, Mr. McCloskey said, "I cannot answer that question directly."

Mr. McCloskey declined comment on the State Department's view of an Argentine proposal to take up the issue in the Organization of American States.

He said the United States remains committed to the principle that "host governments are required to provide for the safety of diplomats."

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., suggested today that bodyguards be provided for U.S. diplomats. "It's outrageous the way diplomats are being treated. We simply will have to protect them," he said.

In other reaction, United Nations Secretary-General U Thant deplored the murder. A spokesman said that "the senseless murder of a diplomat for political reasons is most despicable and should evoke universal condemnation."

Pope's Message
In Vatican City, Pope Paul VI expressed condolences to the West German government and to the ambassador's widow.

In London, the British government also expressed sympathy to the West German government. In reply to a question in Parliament, Deputy Foreign Minister George Thomson said that the government was concerned about the safety of British diplomats but declined to give details of what precautions were being taken.

The International Red Cross Committee in Geneva condemned the murder and said the "respect for humanitarian principles is a duty not only of legally constituted governments but also of opposition movements." The Red Cross had offered to mediate after leftist rebels kidnapped the ambassador and demanded ransom and the release of 25 political prisoners.

The president of the Mexican Bar Association in Mexico City sharply criticized the Guatemalan government for failing to meet the demands of the kidnappers.

"The crime committed by the terrorists does not excuse the Guatemalan government of its historic responsibility," Licio Lagos said.

of the U. S. Ambassador John Gordon Mein, in 1968.

"We could not let those go," the colonel declared.

Mr. Kuvinski refused to deny or confirm reports that moves were afoot to break diplomatic relations with Guatemala following the assassination. But he told reporters:

"This may contribute to a big change in the hitherto friendly diplomatic relations between West Germany and Guatemala."

He also denied that the Guatemalan government had asked Bonn to pay the \$700,000 for the ransom of the ambassador.

"We were never asked," he said.

The Guatemalan government remained firm to the end in declining to give in to the demands of the rebels, he added.

In earlier recent kidnappings by the FAR, the Guatemalan government freed prisoners in exchange for the release of the victims. Foreign Minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr was abducted Feb. 27 and released two days later after the government freed a student guerrilla leader.

On March 6, Sean M. E. Kelly, labor attaché at the American Embassy, was kidnapped and freed after two days in exchange for the release of three FAR members. The freed guerrillas were flown to asylum in Mexico in each case.

On Friday, Mr. Fuentes Mohr, in stating the Guatemalan government's position, said that to release prisoners in exchange for the safety of Count von Sprell "would violate certain parts of the constitution of Guatemala."

The murder came two and a half hours after a note from West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, visiting the United States, asking the Guatemalan government to use all means to free the ambassador, was given to President Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro.

Count von Sprell had been ambassador to the Dominican Republic before his appointment here in December, 1969. He had also been in Luxembourg, Jordan and Cuba as West German ambassador.

The Guatemalan government has expressed its "profound condolences" at the murder of the ambassador, which it described as a "heinous crime in a bloody challenge to the nobility of human feelings."

Immediately after the discovery of the body, Guatemala City was sealed off by troops in jeeps and armed with machine guns.

The country has been under a state of siege since last week following the kidnapping and murder of the ambassador. Under these emergency conditions the military was put in control of the country for 30 days.

While the Guatemalan cabinet met today, members of the diplomatic corps met at the residence of the papal nuncio. It was believed they would present the government with a note protesting its attitude in the negotiations.

Political violence has been frequent in this Central American nation since the overthrow of leftist President Jacobo Arbenz in 1954. His successor was assassinated in 1957, and the next chief of state was overthrown by an army coup in 1963.

The election of a rightist, Col. Carlos Arana Osorio, on March 1 is attributed largely to a reaction to this political violence. He takes office July 5 on a pledge to wipe out extremists and restore law and order.



LOCAL VIEWPOINT—American millionaire H. Ross Perot (right) and newsmen listening at a camp near Paksane, Laos, to an aged refugee from the Plain de Jarres.

Scheel Asks Envoy to Go

(Continued from Page 1)

meritorious and experienced diplomat and an exemplary human personality," Mr. Scheel said West Germany "deeply deplores" that he became a victim of the "internal political contest in Guatemala." He declared that Bonn "regretted the attitude of the Guatemalan government in failing to achieve the envoy's release and added that since Guatemala "is evidently not in a position to provide the protection required by international law," he was recalling the chief of mission.

Mr. Scheel employed unusually tough language in his declaration and in further remarks to the press. He was echoed by other leading government members, politicians and the press, who expressed "bitterness," "outrage" and "disgust" at Guatemala's handling of the incident.

The ambassador's brother, Count Franz von Sprell, issued a statement from the family's castle at Kappeln, Bavaria, charging Guatemalans with "irresponsibility" and said its attitude "hardly differs from the just as unyielding attitude of the kidnappers."

The Sprells, of Italian-German nobility, hung the green-yellow family flag at half-staff today. Many Bonn diplomatic missions and the federal government did likewise.

Ambassador Gandara, who closed Guatemala's Embassy indefinitely this morning, was personally thanked by the Sprell family for offering to substitute as a hostage last week and Mr. Scheel also paid tribute to him for his gesture.

But rage at the murder spread across Germany. An anonymous caller threatened to blow up the Guatemalan Consulate in Hannover this morning.

In Count von Sprell's home town of Vilsbiburg, near Landsberg, a village called the Guatemalans "dirty dogs." Another, recalling that Count Karl had made himself popular in the 80-member community, said "everyone loved him."

Press Assails Guatemala
Tomorrow's major papers will carry editorials which almost unanimously blame the Guatemalan government for the tragedy. The tabloid Bild Zeitung referred to "banana peddlers who haggle over the price."

The liberal Süddeutsche Zeitung of Munich spoke of "empty words." The conservative Die Welt accused Guatemala of "gambling with his life without the right to do so." The Frankfurter Rundschau asserted that it was "doubtful whether anyone at all in Guatemala knows what a just and legal state is."

The Bonn government had offered to pay the kidnappers the \$700,000 ransom they had demanded last week directly through a specially dispatched envoy, Wilhelm Hoppe. Until last night, Mr. Hoppe said, there was hope of "an arrangement" which was strengthened by Count von Sprell's taped message of confidence to the outside world, and by the lengthening of his captors' deadline.

Mr. Scheel said Bonn would not go beyond freeing relations because of the 1,500 West German civilians in Guatemala. He said that despite the rash of political kidnappings and murders in Guatemala in the last two years the West German Embassy staff had taken no special precautions in Guatemala City.

At his press conference he said that despite the rash of political kidnappings and murders in Guatemala in the last two years the West German Embassy staff had taken no special precautions in Guatemala City.

Police later said the arrested man was Georges Navarro, 24, of Marseille. The two women arrested with him were described as prostitutes with police records. The other two were identified later as the leaders of the gang, Maurice Sorini and Israel Levy.

Police had been watching an apartment since Thursday when the four men, led by Sorini and Levy, disappeared after making good a negotiated escape with Frenchman Jacques Laspagnon, 56, as hostage. Mr. Laspagnon was released after a long drive in his rented car. Today police arrested one man at the apartment. The shootout occurred within two additional men arrived a few minutes later in a stolen car.

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Perot, Seeking Data on POWs, Stages Futile Vientiane Sit-In

By Tillman Durdin

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 6 (UPI)—Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot staged a 7 1/2 hour sit-in outside the North Vietnamese Embassy here today after he was rebuffed in his crusade for better treatment of American war prisoners held by the Hanoi authorities.

He was denied entrance into the embassy building and a meeting that he sought with Vu Tien, the chargé d'affaires, when he went to the embassy this morning with three personal aides, the wives of five American fliers believed to be prisoners in North Vietnam, and about 100 newsmen.

After being rebuffed at the embassy door, Mr. Perot, his aides and the wives installed themselves in a hut near the embassy gate, where he said he would remain until he got a reply from embassy officials to his proposals.

"I want a yes or no out of Hanoi and I'll stay right here until I get one," Mr. Perot said, according to United Press International.

Newsmen Unwelcomed

Scores of newsmen who pushed inside the embassy grounds were told by embassy officials to leave. When they did the iron gates were slammed shut and the newsmen spent the remainder of the day milling about in the dusty street outside.

Mr. Perot sought a response from the North Vietnamese Embassy to an offer he has made to provide information about 5,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong prisoners being held in South Vietnam, including letters from some of them to their relatives in North Vietnam and a film showing how they were being treated.

He was also seeking permission to go to Hanoi, preferably in the chartered Boeing-707 and its load of 68 journalists in which he arrived here yesterday after spending a week inspecting prison camps in South Vietnam.

The millionaire's third objective at the embassy was additional information about American fliers believed held by the North Vietnamese, in particular about the husbands of the five American women accompanying him.

Other Americans Admitted
Three American opponents of the Vietnam war who had been invited to North Vietnam—Noam Chomsky, linguistics professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Rev. Richard Fernandez, Philadelphia clergyman, and Douglas Dowd, professor of economics at Cornell University—were admitted.

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Thieu Urges Geneva-Style Talks on Laos

Also Wants to Renew Ties With Cambodia

SAIGON, April 6 (Reuters).—President Nguyen Van Thieu today issued a call similar to that of the Laotian premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, for Geneva-style consultations on the situation in Laos.

He also proposed discussions between South Vietnam and Cambodia for a resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, "the sooner the better."

In a statement to the new session of the National Assembly, Mr. Thieu said a peaceful solution to the Vietnam war was possible only if the neutrality and territorial integrity of Laos and Cambodia were "supervised and guaranteed by an efficient international system."

South Vietnam was one of 14 countries along with Laos which signed the 1962 Geneva accords turning Laos into a neutral state.

Increasingly Serious
In his statement, the president said: "In the face of the ever increasingly serious situation in Laos, the republic of [South] Vietnam... considers that there should soon be consultations between the nations who had signed that [Geneva] agreement, as provided by Article Four of the agreement."

Under the article, the signatories—including North Vietnam and the People's Republic of China—undertook to hold consultations in the event of violation of the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity or territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Laos.

However, the Soviet Union, as co-chairman with Britain at the 1962 conference, rejected Prince Souvanna's request for consultations made at the beginning of March.

Princ Souvanna has unilaterally circulated a letter, which contained a condemnation of North Vietnamese incursions into Laos. North Vietnam denies having any troops in Laos.

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Peking, Hanoi Signal Hostility To Reconvening Geneva Panel

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG, April 6 (UPI).—Peking and Hanoi have indirectly signaled their opposition to any international efforts aimed at restoring peace in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

This suggests to Western diplomatic analysts here that the prospects of convening another Geneva Conference to negotiate an end to the spreading conflict in the Indochina region are remote at the present time.

A proposal for negotiations by "all parties concerned" in the conflict was put forth by the French government last week. Similar recommendations have come from other quarters within recent days. But Chinese and Vietnamese Communist hostility to an international settlement was reflected in a statement from Peking last weekend by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was quoted as Cambodia's chief of state last month.

The Sihanouk statement, which was written on Thursday and transmitted abroad by the official new China News Agency last weekend, rejected "international intervention in Indochina—except on terms favorable to the Communists."

The United Nations and the signatories of the 1954 Geneva accords, Prince Sihanouk asserted, have "absolutely no right to poke their nose into affairs which only concern the Indochinese."

Involvement by the UN and the Geneva powers would only be welcome, Prince Sihanouk said, if they should all join the United States "to leave the Indochinese alone and leave Indochina to the Indochinese without delay."

U.S. Blamed
The United States "and its allies," the prince went on, is responsible for the "misery of the three countries and for their political and social crises, instability and absence of peace. Therefore, he said, the United Nations and the Geneva signatories "should have the courage to face the fact that the only cause of the 'evil' lies in the absolutely illegal armed intervention in Indochina by the U.S. imperialists and neo-colonialists."

In part, analysts here believe, Prince Sihanouk's almost hysterical tone betrays his fear that a large segment of the international community may recognize the Cambodian leaders who ousted him and leave him with no support outside of Peking and Hanoi. The fear apparently has been fueled by reports that UN Secretary-General U Thant has discussed the Cambodian situation with representatives of Britain and the Soviet Union, the co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference.

The United Nations has evidently also extended recognition to Khmer Rouge, the regime's new delegate to the UN. The former Cambodian ambassador to the UN, Huot Sam, was expelled from the UN last week.

Princ Sihanouk's call for an armed insurrection against the Cambodian government which ousted him on March 18.

Speaking upon his return from a world peace movement meeting in Moscow, Mr. Binh said the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government will soon answer France's recent suggestion to convene a major international parley on all Indochinese problems.

Mr. Binh's remarks appeared to confirm reports that both Hanoi and the Viet Cong were cool to the French initiative. She said, "Regarding Vietnam, we have a conference which has been going on for fifteen months. If the United States wants to settle the Vietnam problem, we are ready. Only its obstinate policy of aggression stands in the way of a settlement."

2 Lebanese Held In Mirage Plot
Freed by Beirut

BEIRUT, April 6 (UPI).—Two Lebanese detainees since the Mirage affair last October have been set free, security sources confirmed yesterday.

They said a military court meeting in secret Friday decided there was not enough evidence against the two men and ordered legal proceedings against them dropped. They were immediately freed.

The men, Capt. Nadh Hamadeh and retired Capt. Hassan Badawi, were originally accused of conspiring with two diplomats from the Soviet Embassy to steal a Mirage jet plane of the Lebanese Air Force and hand it over to the Russians.

HEW Approves Gas Shipment
WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI).—The Department of Health, Education and Welfare today approved the Army's plan for transporting lethal gases from Okinawa to storage in Oregon.

The three-month review permits the nerve gases to be shipped from Okinawa to Bangor, Wash. They will then go by rail to the Umatilla ammunition depot near Hermiston, Ore.

Morton Sees Need of Reform To Help U.S. Absentee Voters

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 6.—Rep. Rogers C.B. Morton, of Maryland, the Republican party chairman, said today that reform was needed to help Americans abroad who cannot vote, but that any national legislation would have to be coordinated with the states.

Grand Jury Starts Probe On Kopechne

By George Lardner Jr.

EDGARTOWN, Mass., April 6 (UPI)—A Massachusetts grand jury started its own investigation into the death of Mary Jo Kopechne today under tight restrictions imposed by a superior court judge who said he would permit no appeal of his rulings.

The extraordinary session began with an hour-long lecture from Judge Wilfred J. Paquet, of Boston, with a Catholic priest sitting by his side. The sheriff of Dukes County kept order in full dress uniform: Black tie and tails.

Judge Paquet warned the jurors again and again to keep their deliberations, even the names of the witnesses they call, secret.

"You have no right, and it would be a violation of your duty and your oath to your God if you revealed one single thing that happens in the grand jury room," the judge told them sternly.

Judge I don't mean for a day. I mean forever. Your lips are sealed," he added.

Judge Paquet acknowledged that it was common knowledge that the inquiry was directed at "a particular matter." But even that, he asserted, should not have happened.

District Attorney Edmund Dinis shepherded the jurors into their cramped quarters at the back of the Dukes County Courthouse here to start the inquiry shortly before noon.

Two witnesses, Mrs. Nina L. Troth, a clerk at the Shiretown Inn here, and Edgartown real estate man Stephen C. Gentile, went before the grand jury during the day.

Mr. Gentile testified briefly in his capacity as manager-owner of the Katana Air Park. Meanwhile, reports flitted about the courthouse that the grand jury wanted to check out rumors of an early morning flight out of Edgartown, shortly after Mrs. Kopechne's death. She was killed around midnight last July 18 when a car driven by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., plunged off a bridge on Chappaquiddick Island.

The first to testify, Mrs. Troth was the clerk on duty that evening at the Shiretown Inn where Sen. Kennedy was registered. She reportedly loaned the Kennedy party a transistor radio for the Chappaquiddick Island cookout that preceded the tragedy.

The grand jurors, slightly understrength with ten men and ten women, called it a day at 3:30 p.m. without any hint of how long the inquiry might take.

Their 29-year-old foreman, Leslie H. Leland, left under a Massachusetts State Police escort that guarded him closely all day because of reported threats on his life.

Judge Paquet told the jurors they had a duty not only to indict any man who was guilty of a crime, but also to prosecute "upon charges having no foundations other than public clamor and private malice."

Calling his control "complete and final," he said neither the jury nor the prosecutor guiding them, District Attorney Dinis, could appeal his rulings.

The grand jury, a potpourri of islanders that even included the man who built the bridge to Chappaquiddick, won permission for the special session after the findings of a four-day inquiry into Miss Kopechne's death were filed with Judge Paquet in Boston.

The Edgartown magistrate who presided at the inquest, District Judge James J. Boyle, said he had been troubled by contradictory accounts from some of the witnesses who testified before him. According to reliable sources, he recommended further legal action in the case.

DA Told of Documents
BOSTON, April 6 (UPI)—It was learned today that District Attorney Edmund Dinis has been informed that key documents from the secret inquiry into Miss Kopechne's death may be missing or improperly impounded. One of Mr. Dinis's assistants, Armand Fernandez, said he discussed the status of the transcript of testimony and stenographic notes with Mr. Dinis, but Mr. Fernandez wouldn't say whether any action was contemplated. Mr. Dinis had originally ordered the documents reported earlier the existence of a second copy of the 764-page inquest transcript and that neither that copy nor the stenographic notes of the proceedings have been impounded with the documents at Sussex Superior Court in Boston.

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He said that he did not know what form the reform might take, but that at least for national elections, he thought the federal government could eventually take action.

Latest State Department figures have put at 1.5 million the number of American civilians living abroad who do not have the right to vote. The Bipartisan Committee on Absentee Voting, a group made up of Americans in Europe, has already begun action on three fronts to re-enfranchise these voters: A case before the Supreme Court, a bill before Congress and efforts in the state legislatures.

Fund-Raising Efforts
Mr. Morton is in Europe to meet with local Republican leaders to coordinate fund-raising efforts for the November congressional elections. He met with Paris Republicans this morning to set up goals for the campaign.

Touching on other subjects, the GOP chairman said he did not know how the misunderstanding developed over what he said in Spain. He was quoted over the weekend in the Spanish press as having said that Spain was a "key element of freedom" in the Mediterranean—a remark he later denied.

Today he would only say that he thought Spain was "a very important country."

He said he thought that the so-called GOP "Southern strategy" was a "bum rap."

"Piece of the Action"
"We have no 'Southern strategy' that is carried out at the expense of other areas of the country," he said. Referring to the administration's efforts to seat a Southern judge on the Supreme Court, he said that the "South Test" it should have a piece of the action; that their views should be represented (on the Supreme Court).

Pointing out that President Nixon was the first President elected to a first term while Congress was controlled by another party since Zachary Taylor in 1849, Mr. Morton said he thought the Republicans would regain control of the Senate in the November elections.

"I think we're going to win the Senate," he said. "We have seven seats to gain to come up to 50, and we expect to win eight or ten." He admitted that it would be more difficult to gain control of the House, where the GOP will need to add 30 seats without losing any.

Commenting on his own state, Mr. Morton said he thought that former Ambassador to France Sargent Shriver would have a difficult time if he decides to oppose the Democratic incumbent, Gov. Marvin Mandel, whom he described as "a very strong, and popular governor."

Mr. Morton said that he had been asked to try for the GOP nomination against Mr. Mandel, but had decided not to run. He said he did not know who would eventually oppose the Democrats for the governorship.

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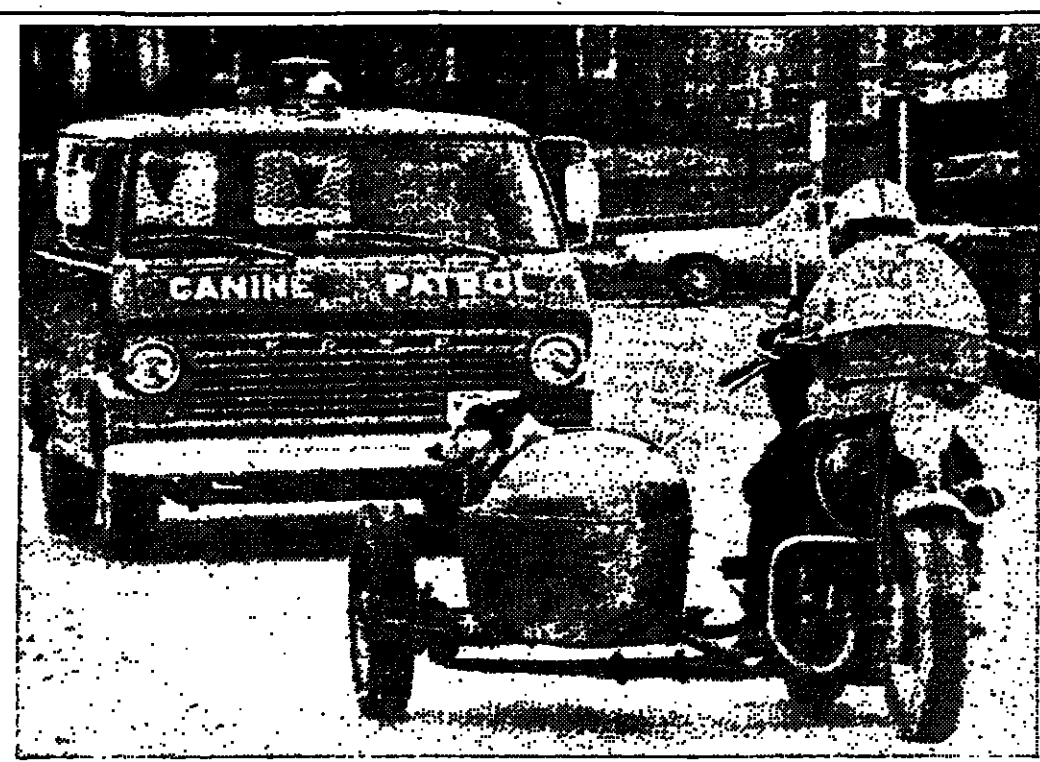
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STEP AHEAD OF THE LAW—The Canine Patrol—a euphemism for dog catcher—of Enfield, Conn., has no business here. It just happened to be passing by as Leon Greski was taking his four-footed friend, Lucky, out for an afternoon drive.

A Is for the Awful Time She Gave Them...

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—No matter what women's liberation groups think, the first hurricane this year is going to be called Alma—not Ambrose, Alpha, Aardvark or anything else.

The flap started when Roxie Bolton of the National Organization of Women (NOW) stormed into the National Hurricane Center in Miami.

"Women are not disasters, destroying life and communities, and leaving a lasting and devastating effect," she said, and demanded that hurricanes be given non-feminine names. If NOW's demand was not met, she said, women would move on Weather Bureau headquarters in Washington.

Bureau spokesman said late last week that the 1970 list still reads Alma, Becky, Celia, Dorothy, Ella and so on.

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Florida's Kirk Tells Schools To Ignore Integration Ruling

BRADENTON, Fla., April 6 (UPI)—Gov. Claude Kirk has assumed personal control of Manatee County schools with orders for teachers and students to ignore a federal desegregation ruling.

State Attorney General Earl Faircloth said Gov. Kirk had opened a "barrel of legal snakes." State Education Commissioner Floyd Christian said he opposed the governor's decision.

"I think it is an unwise action and I advised the governor against it Friday," Mr. Christian said. "I don't think any good purpose can be served by this course of action."

Having suspended the five-member school board and the superintendent of schools, Gov. Kirk planned to set up shop in the board's offices and personally administer the school system.

The next move seemed to be up to the federal court, which had ordered Manatee County to implement by today a desegregation plan calling for considerable busing of the county's 2,700 school children.

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High Court Rules on State Welfare Plans

Decides They May Set Own Maximum Pay

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI)—The Supreme Court ruled today that states may set maximums on their welfare payments to poor families with dependent children.

Justice Potter Stewart wrote the majority opinion for the court, which divided 5-to-3 in ruling on a Maryland case.

In a separate 24-page opinion Justice John M. Harlan ruled for a six-man majority that New York State, in violation of amendments to the federal Social Security Act, impermissibly cut welfare payments to the Aid of Families with Dependent Children program. The cuts have decreased benefits to New York City recipients by almost \$40 million.

Justice Harlan sent the New York case back to the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for further action. That court had ruled the state action valid.

Burger Disagrees
Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice Hugo L. Black dissented on the ground that the matter should have been ruled on first by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The opinion in the Maryland case reversed a judgment of a special three-judge federal court in Baltimore, which invalidated that state's welfare ceiling on Dec. 13, 1968. Maryland Attorney General Francis B. Burch appealed to the Supreme Court.

In other actions today, the court: ● Refused to review a case protesting religious messages to school children in space.

● Ruled in a Florida case that a person may not be tried by both a city and a state for the same alleged crime.

● Refused to review an Illinois case, letting stand a ruling in favor of the Edwardsville Intelligence Agency, which sought to prevent Gov. Kirk from blocking implementation of the integration plan.

Gov. Kirk's executive order said he was acting under his constitutional powers as chairman of the Board of Education and as the chief budget officer for the state.

Manatee school superintendent Jack Davidson said he planned to appeal his ouster.

"The next move is up to the federal court, I would guess," said Dr. William Bashaw, assistant superintendent of schools. "I doubt they will stand for this."

Under the desegregation plan, ordered Jan. 28 by federal Judge Ben Krentzman of Tampa, 2,617 students and 107 teachers would have been shifted to different schools.

Gov. Kirk called the plan "educationally unsound and illegal."

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New White House Press Room Draws Protests by Russians

By Stuart H. Loory

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The new press room President Nixon has given White House reporters threatens to create a minor crisis in Soviet-American relations.

The problem is this: Tass, the official Soviet government news agency, has not been given equal treatment with the other news services of the world.

The Associated Press and United Press International each have big glassed-in booths from which their reporters can dictate to their editors.

British, French Decks
Reuters, the British news service, and the Agence France Presse, the French press agency, both have desks on which their reporters can set typewriters, two drawers in which they can keep files and telephones over which they can dictate.

But Tass has been given only a telephone on the wall and a small area on a common counter shared by representatives of many small American newspapers where a reporter only has room enough to rest his elbow.

When Tass heard that the new facilities would be available, Arsen Melikyan, the bureau chief, asked White House press secretary Ron Ziegler for a desk.

Mr. Ziegler, half in jest, suggested that maybe a desk could be worked out. If AP and UPI were given desks in the Kremlin, Tass would get one in the White House.

When the new press room opened Thursday, Tass had no White House desk. Tass reporters spread the word that they had become victims of "reciprocity"—the diplomatic game the United States and the Soviet Union play in which neither country gives the other any privilege unless a corresponding privilege is granted by the other.

Customs Differ
"You've got to understand," Mr. Melikyan said, "that we do not have the same customs as you. There is a need for a press room in the Kremlin. We do not have daily briefings and rush to the phone to file stories in a hurry. We have a much more civilized system. We sit down around a table and discuss what to write and we are very relaxed."

Mr. Ziegler was somewhat annoyed. "I think they [the Russians] made a mistake in floating around."

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Nixon Reduces Press Contacts

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI)—President Nixon is reducing his social contacts with the press.

Newsmen were told they are not to approach the President or Mrs. Nixon on social occasions, at state dinners and church services—unless the Nixons decide first to talk to them.

Connie Stewart, staff director for Mrs. Nixon, told the press Saturday not to approach the Nixons or their guests of honor, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. Yesterday, at the worship services in the White House, reporters were allowed to cover former President Lyndon B. Johnson's return to pray in the East Room with Mr. Nixon and an elite gathering of officials. But they were told not to go through the receiving line to shake hands with the two presidents.

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Riot Almost Brings Fall of Mrs. Gandhi

She Squeaks By Vote On Police Brutality

NEW DELHI, April 6 (AP).—A clash between police and thousands of demonstrators, including opposition leaders of the Indian Parliament, nearly led to the fall of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government today.

But the ruling Congress party, mustering all the votes it could on short notice, survived its closest, and most critical, test of strength since Mrs. Gandhi took office four years ago.

The Congress, by a vote of 152 to 113, defeated a motion that would have censured the government for the way in which police stopped an estimated 5,000 demonstrators who tried to march on Parliament House earlier in the day to demand jobs for the unemployed and land for the landless.

The debate occurred while many members of the 533-seat house were out of town. Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party has only 215 members in the lower house.

100 Hurt

At least 100 persons, including four prominent Socialist members of Parliament—Raj Singh Bhaduri, George Fernandes, Raj Narain and Madhu Limaye—were injured when police fired tear gas and charged into the demonstrators with steel-tipped bamboo canes half a mile from Parliament.

Also injured were 32 policemen, including one whose chest was pierced by an arrow. Many of the demonstrators were tribesmen who carried bows and arrows, spears and hatchets.

A police statement said the charge and firing of tear gas were necessary because the marchers attacked the police with poles used to carry the Socialist party flag.

Members blamed Mrs. Gandhi and Home Minister Y.B. Chavan for permitting the police to use force to stop the demonstration despite a tradition that protesters can march to Parliament House to present their grievances.

THE CROYDON

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Also single and double rooms.
TRANSIENT, MONTHLY OR LEASE
Mr. D. HENRY, Mr. Cabot Twissell

Her Fodder Meant A Lot to Her

MILL VALLEY, Calif., April 6 (UPI).—James Bryan, a life insurance salesman, has given up cigarettes because his 14-year-old daughter, Sherree, refused to eat until he did.

Sherree, who went without food for two days before her father surrendered, is organizing her fellow eighth-graders to use the same tactics on their fathers.

U.S. Arms Maker Fined, Sentenced

ST. LOUIS, April 6 (AP).—Andrew L. Stone of St. Louis, former president of a rocket launcher manufacturing firm and his executive secretary, Evelyn R. Peier, were sentenced to five years in prison last week for illegally exporting rocket launchers.

Stone, former president and principal stockholder of Alaco, Inc., of Akron, Ohio, also was fined \$10,000. Both Stone and Mrs. Peier pleaded guilty Dec. 5 before U.S. District Judge John K. Regan.

After the sentencing Judge Regan set June 1 for trial of the Amerel Corp., a New York exporting firm, and its successor, Joseph L. Wilmore & Co., a defendant in the original indictment charging conspiracy to export arms illegally.

The shipments allegedly were made to Belgium through Amerel.

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Freedom Swim By Girl, Youth

MARCHEGG, Austria, April 6 (AP).—Two young East Germans separated yesterday when they swam the chilly, flood-swollen March River from Czechoslovakia to freedom in Austria were reunited in a hospital house today.

A search party of Austrian gendarmes and firefighters found Maria Luise Michaelis, 17, of East Berlin, shivering on a sandbar. The search, in which a helicopter and boats were used, started when her unidentified male companion stumbled into a police station and reported they had been separated in the swim.

Both escapees are being treated for frostbite. The air temperature

Miss Brooks Out of Clinic

JERUSALEM, April 6 (Reuters).—Angie Brooks, Liberian President of the United Nations General Assembly, left a hospital yesterday after being treated for influenza and tonsillitis and undergoing an intensive eye examination. In Israel on an official visit, she entered the hospital last Tuesday.

Dr. Sam Sheppard Dies at 46 in Ohio



Samuel H. Sheppard

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 6 (UPI).—Dr. Sam Sheppard, 46, defendant in one of the nation's most controversial murder trials, died today at his home here after he had been ill for three days with what was believed to be influenza.

Dr. Sheppard was freed from Ohio Penitentiary in July, 1964, after serving 12 years following his conviction for the murder of his pregnant first wife, Marilyn, in 1954.

The Supreme Court ordered a new trial for him, charging the first one had been held "in a carnival atmosphere" and that "prejudicial publicity" had tainted the conviction.

In Nov. 1966, a Cleveland jury of seven men and five women deliberated for nearly 12 hours before finally acquitting Dr. Sheppard.

Dr. Sheppard first made national news on July 4, 1954, when his first wife, Marilyn, was found beaten to death in their plush Bay Village, Ohio, home just west of Cleveland.

Dr. Sheppard was convicted of second-degree murder in a widely publicized and controversial trial and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

His body was taken to University Hospital, where an autopsy may be performed to determine the cause of death.

Mrs. Colleen Strickland Sheppard, his third wife, who found his body, said the otopath had been ill with what he believed was flu.

Dr. Sheppard, who was in the midst of a professional wrestling career when he died, married Colleen Oak 21.

Mrs. George Strickland, Dr. Sheppard's mother-in-law, and wife of his wrestling manager and partner, said he had not been under a physician's care. "He never would call a doctor," Mrs. Strickland said.

"We all thought he had the flu," she said.

Reuters reported that Dr. Sheppard died about four hours after receiving an injection he had prescribed himself for influenza.

He had suffered from flu for the past few days, his family said. The injection was reportedly given by Dr. Sheppard by his mother-in-law.

Lee Bailey, Dr. Sheppard's lawyer during the 1964 trial, said Dr. Sheppard told him earlier this year that he had cancer, the Associated Press reported.

Mr. Bailey said in Boston, "Sam told me three months ago in confidence that he had cancer and was taking pills for it. And he had no desire to have one of those protracted illnesses. He figured to just let it run its course."

During his years in prison, Dr.



Samuel H. Sheppard

Sheppard had volunteered with a number of other prisoners to participate in a cancer research program where a live cancer virus had been injected into his body.

Dr. Sheppard's brother, Dr. Stephen Sheppard, his brother, had claimed during Dr. Sheppard's imprisonment that the injections might have caused cancer to develop.

Mrs. Strickland said Dr. Sheppard had "told me he had cancer because of that. He told us at one time he would not live another year when we first got together a year ago," she said.

Dr. Sheppard had one son, Samuel Jr., by his first marriage. The son, known as "Chip," is now in his 20s.

Dr. Sheppard's second wife was the former Ariane Tebben Johanna of West Germany. They were married in July, 1964, shortly after he was released from prison. Their relationship started after a pen-pal correspondence while he was in prison. They were divorced last October shortly before his marriage to Colleen, 20.

Dr. Sheppard's wrestling career had been highly successful and he had donated large portions of his winnings to charity. Last year he said he was happy with his participation in the sport.

Law suits Dr. Sheppard had filed against officials and news media following his second trial were turned down. He had been practicing osteopathy at Youngstown Osteopathic Hospital in 1968, but resigned after several malpractice suits were filed against him.

He moved here last year and again began to practice.

Hope Goddard Iselin
ATKIN, S.C. April 6 (AP).—Mrs. Hope Goddard Iselin, 103, a guest of royalty at Ascot races and victor over a Russian grand duke in a famous golf tournament sponsored

by the Prince of Wales in 1900, died here yesterday.

She was the widow of Charles Oliver Iselin, New York banker and yachtman who thrice successfully defended the America's Cup. He died in 1931. In 1899 Mrs. Iselin became the first woman to sail in a Cup race.

As a sailor, horseman, gardener and beauty, Mrs. Iselin was a familiar figure in London society and fashionable spots in the United States. She was racecraft guest of Queen Elizabeth II and the Queen Mother. The diminutive Mrs. Iselin once arrived at the royal box wearing the same dress as the Queen Mother.

She was known here and abroad as the "great lady of racing." In England the queen's trainer also trained Mrs. Iselin's horses.

After Mrs. Iselin defeated Russia's Grand Duke Michael in their match in 1900, the grand duke is said to have smashed his golf clubs in a rage.

Mrs. Iselin is survived by a daughter, Hope Iselin Jones of Arizona, and a grandson.

Maj. Gen. V.W. Street
LONDON, April 6 (UPI).—Maj. Gen. Vivian Wakefield Street, 57, a career soldier and former military adviser to King Hussein of Jordan died yesterday.

In 1941 he was one of the last members of the British Army to leave Greece. He was captured in North Africa but escaped when the submarine in which he was being taken to Italy was depth-charged and strafed by a Royal Air Force plane.

Gen. Street commanded the 3d Division, the backbone of the Strategic Reserve, from 1951 to 1962. He was military adviser to King Hussein from 1959 to 1961.

Richard Bergmann
LONDON, April 6 (AP).—Richard Bergmann, 51, four times world table tennis champion, died in hospital here yesterday.

Born in Austria, Mr. Bergmann was a naturalized Briton and won the British championship six times, the last time in 1954. In later years he ran a professional ping-pong circuit.

Cause of death was not announced.

Egypt Claims, Israel Denies Raid in Sinai

Deepest Penetration Since Six-Day War

CAIRO, April 6 (UPI).—Egyptian commandos yesterday penetrated 37 miles into the Israeli-held Sinai Peninsula to attack an Israeli military staging area, an Egyptian military spokesman said today.

The raid, east of the Suez Canal town of Qantara, and several miles from the Mediterranean, was one of the deepest raids by regular Egyptian troops since the six-day war in June, 1967.

The spokesman said that at 5:20 a.m., Arab special forces fired heavy salvos of rockets into an Israeli position used to stage tanks, artillery, anti-aircraft guns and troops for front-line positions.

All Returned Safely
He said all the commandos returned safely after the raid, but declined to give any further details. Egyptian commandos generally stage hit-and-run raids near the Suez Canal, slipping across the 200-yard-wide waterway in rubber boats. But because of the long distance involved in yesterday's raid, military observers speculated the commandos were picked up by naval craft after the raid and returned to Egypt by sea.

The last cross-canal raid claimed by Egypt was March 25, when two attacks on Israeli Hawk missile sites were made within 24 hours.

Israel Denies Any Raid
TEL AVIV, April 6 (AP).—The Israeli Army today denied a charge of a successful Egyptian commando attack in the Sinai.

"There was no attack yesterday or today," an army spokesman said.

"This is not the first time the Egyptians talk of a great attack when actually nothing was done," he added.

The spokesman said that some explosions were heard in a desert area about 15 to 18 miles inside the Sinai yesterday morning. Later, fragments from some homemade bazooka shells were found, he said.

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Mystery Peace Bid, Rejected By Israel, Is Denied by Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

ment said, would be a basic contradiction of Egyptian policy and the decisions of the 1967 Arab summit conference at Khartoum, which emphasized that there should be no negotiations with Israel.

All that has been made public officially in Jerusalem is that the cabinet discussed the proposal for a meeting in Cairo in the light of a stipulation, which Dr. Goldmann said had been made by President Nasser, that the meeting should have the approval of the Israeli government.

Israeli diplomatic correspondents, who attributed the peace initiative to President Tito, said that the Yugoslav Ambassador in Cairo was active in the discussions, and that at one stage Eric Rouleau, a French journalist of the Paris newspaper Le Monde, was present during talks in Europe.

Self-Appointed Diplomat
There is a feeling here that Dr. Goldmann, regarded by many Israelis as a perennial self-appointed diplomat, may have reacted over-zealously and interpreted third-party suggestions too positively.

Dr. Goldmann today did not specify precisely what initiatives had been made and declined to say if President Tito was behind them.

"I cannot say who the man was who initiated them. That must come from the man himself," he told reporters.

He denied that Mr. Rouleau had taken part.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban will make a statement in the Knesset (parliament) tomorrow on the question of negotiations and contacts with representatives of Arab governments.

British Won't Act
LONDON, April 6 (Reuters).—The British government tonight rejected the idea of seeking with France and other European powers a European initiative to settle the Middle East crisis.

A minister, Evan Luard, told an opposition member who suggested such an approach in Parliament, "on the evidence at present available we are not convinced of the merits of a purely European solution."

Uruguayan Robbery
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 6 (UPI).—Five members of the left Tupamaros group stole an estimated 70 to 80 million pesos (\$360,000 to \$320,000) yesterday from a tobacco company, here in the biggest robbery in Uruguayan history. Police said the guerrillas, who allegedly included an employee of the firm, stole the money from the Horacio Malinos Co.

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Greek Defendant Calls Blasts 'Cry of Agony' by Populace

ATHENS, April 6 (UPI).—A retired Greek general today described the recent bomb explosions in Athens as "a cry of agony of a suppressed people" and told a court trying him and 33 others for sedition that the present Greek regime is a danger to world peace.

Gen. George Jordanidis, 67, a former staff member at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), testified in his own defense at the trial of 34 persons accused of plotting to overthrow the regime.

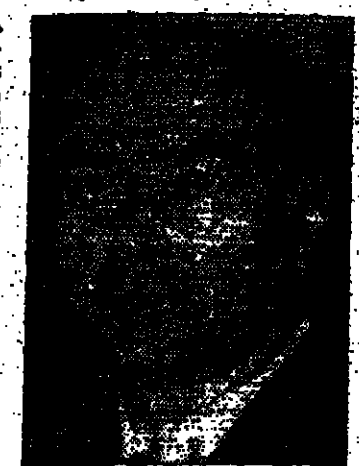
"Violence creates violence and a people that does not react when oppressed is morally dead," the retired general said.

Gen. Jordanidis, one of the principal defendants in the trial, which has brought some of Greece's top scientists and politicians to the dock, said the "spreading of totalitarian regimes throughout the world leads toward a nuclear catastrophe."

"It is a great, happy event that what occurred here in April, 1967, was not repeated in Europe," he said. "The maintenance of a totalitarian regime in our country undoubtedly constitutes a threat to world peace."

The prosecution has accused all 34 of belonging to a group called "Democratic Defense and Freedom," the group of plotting to overthrow the regime of Premier George Papadopoulos. The prosecution also alleged the group had Communist connections.

Gen. Jordanidis, who along with



George Jordanidis

the others could be sentenced to death if convicted, denied such a plot and said he did "not think any Soviet organization is opposed to the present regime in Greece."

His testimony came in the second day of statements by the defendants on their own behalf. Nine defendants testified yesterday and all but one denied membership or any connection with Democratic Defense.

Among the other main defendants yet to testify on their own behalf are Prof. Dionysios Karageorgas and Alexandros Manganakis. The prosecution has alleged they actually set off bomb

Canada Fights U.S. Force in Its Economy

'Dollar Invasion' Felt From Oil to TV

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA (NYT).—One year after Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau was welcomed to the White House as President Nixon's first visiting head of state, friction mars the "warm and understanding" friendship hailed at the time by the two leaders.

The imminent second voyage of the huge U.S. tanker Manhattan in Arctic waters irritates Canadians sensitive about their claim to sovereignty in the north. They are even more riled by the \$39 million appropriated by Congress to build a fleet of powerful U.S. Coast Guard icebreakers capable of supplanting the Canadian icebreakers that assisted the Manhattan on its maiden voyage last year.

President Nixon's recent decision to cut oil imports drastically has sent alarmed Calgary businessmen and anxious Ottawa diplomats and politicians to Washington.

33% Foreign Ownership

Mr. Trudeau's decision to limit foreign—that is, American—ownership of uranium mines to 33 percent, and, possibly, to extend this limitation to other industries, brought uncertain U.S. investors to Ottawa this week.

Among the recent visitors from Washington was Under Secretary of State U. Alexis Johnson, who conferred with External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp and Northern Development Minister Jean Chrétien.

The welcome accorded in Canada to an estimated 20,000 U.S. draft dodgers and military deserters has irritated Americans, while Canadians bristle over President Nixon's determination to go ahead with plans to station anti-ballistic missiles near the Canadian border.

Underneath the annoyances is the chronic anxiety over the fact that Canada's prosperity depends on U.S. investment, which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently reported totals nearly \$27 billion—\$2 billion higher than two years ago.

Americans own or control about two-thirds of Canada's manufacturing, forests, oil and mineral production.

Many Canadian leaders feel strongly that this " Yankee economic invasion" should be turned back, or placed under strict government control. However, politicians have found that a majority of Canadians are not prepared to pay the price in terms of lower living standards that withdrawal of U.S. investment would entail.

The Canadian Radio-Television Commission recently announced that all broadcasting stations must increase their "Canadian content" programs to replace such favorite U.S. imports as "I Love Lucy," "Bonanza" and, possibly, the Ed Sullivan Show. While the policy has been applauded in the press and in the politicians' speeches, one result has been the immediate increase in applications for the services of cable television companies that bring U.S. broadcasts within reach of more Canadian viewers.

Arctic Oil Discovery

But nothing has set off Canada's alarm as loudly as the discovery of oil by U.S. companies in Alaska and Canada's Northwest Territories. Exploiting the huge deposits of crude that may rival in size the Middle East fields could mean U.S. domination of Canada's last frontier. It could also bring disastrous pollution damage to the Arctic.

The Manhattan voyages in the Northwest Passage, which Mr. Trudeau cautiously says is Canada's, symbolizes Canada's national anxiety. After completing west and east trips through the passage last summer, the Manhattan has begun a testing cruise in the ice-green waters off the eastern reaches of the Northwest Passage around Baffin Island.

To make the Manhattan's second voyage acceptable to opposition party leaders and other critics, the government required the vessel's owner, Humble Oil Co., not only to use once again an escort of Canadian icebreakers, but to carry \$8.5 million accident insurance, and to fulfill a score of "safety" requirements to prevent oil-spill damage in case the vessel founders.

Belgian TV Team Reported Alive With Pathet Lao

VIENTIANE, April 6 (UPI).—A four-man Belgian television team missing since March 25 has been reported by intelligence sources to be alive and in the company of Communist Pathet Lao troops after being attacked by a government fighter plane, official sources said today.

The sources said the newsmen's boat was attacked by a fighter aircraft which mistook it for a Communist craft as the newsmen were moving up the Nam Ou River to the north of Luang Prabang.

The craft was overturned in the attack but all four members of the team escaped unhurt, the sources said. Earlier, there had been rumors the four men had been killed in Pathet Lao country.

\$3 Million for Turks

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 6 (UPI).—Almost \$3 million worth of foreign aid has been received by Turkey from various countries in the week since the earthquake disaster in western Anatolia last Saturday, the Interior Ministry has reported.



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Death of an Ambassador

The murder of Count Karl von Spreti, West German ambassador to Guatemala, was the grimly logical result of the rash of kidnapping diplomats for ransom which has afflicted, particularly, Latin America. The Guatemalan government was caught between its obligation (to which Chancellor Brandt has called emphatic attention) to protect envoys accredited to it and the escalation of terrorist ransom demands. The terrorists themselves apparently felt the need for establishing their credibility. And so an innocent man died—unless one adopts the creed of the anarchist Emile Henry, who blew up a Paris café, and when reproached for the senseless atrocity, replied: "There are no innocents!"

The contemporary revolutionists, who hijack planes and seize diplomats, at the risk of lives irrelevant to their main purposes, would probably disavow Henry's chaotic logic. They have very definite purposes behind their deeds: transport to some more friendly clime or the release of their fellows from jail. And behind this lies the impact of the disruptive act upon the "bourgeois establishment," whether that is represented by a planeload of travelers on their lawful occasions or on the government which is responsible for the safety of the diplomats. And, of course, there is the ad-

vertisement for a cause, the glamour of a successful coup, the legend of the noble outlaw that, in these days of divided counsel (and, be it added, soft-headed sentimentality), finds excuses for piracy and murder. For, in cold fact, it is piracy and murder that these revolutionaries are perpetrating, acts at least as evil as those they are protesting against. The rebels will say that the death of a German diplomat cannot be balanced against a repressive regime, and that one man shot down in San Remundo cannot weigh heavily in the scales of international morality against the men, women and children who die daily in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

But the latter deaths, which see armies arrayed against one another, sprang from just such resorts to violence as killed Count von Spreti. It is the fanatical zeal for instant results, whether in terms of upholding the existing order or tearing it down, that kills the innocent, and sets up its own vicious spiral of reprisals. It is the rejection of reason and the exaltation of emotion that makes a hero of a hijacker, or sets thousands marching to the Horst Wessel song. It brings firebombs to Belfast, dynamite to New York—and an invading army to Czechoslovakia. And it is evil in any of its manifestations.



'Oh, We're Working Hard on the Oil Situation—We're Holding Down Imports of Low-Cost Foreign Oil.'

Wisdom on Cambodia

The administration's decision to stay out of Cambodian politics serves the best interests of Cambodia, Vietnam and, not least, the United States.

The leading members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have found "reassuring" the description of American policy given to them privately by Secretary of State Rogers after a long conference with President Nixon. "Our profile [in Cambodia] is just about as low as you can get," Sen. Mansfield said. "This is the course of wisdom."

Some allied military men and practitioners of power politics among Mr. Nixon's advisers evidently wanted to exploit the supposed opportunity opened by the ouster of Prince Sihanouk. A military move that succeeded in closing off the Communist sanctuary in Cambodia—undoubtedly would hamper Hanoi's operations in South Vietnam.

Realistically, the chances of completely closing down Vietnamese Communist military operations in Cambodia are slim; American involvement in another quagmire would be far more likely. And the kind of cross-border harassment mounted recently by the South Vietnamese Army involves greater

risks than benefits, even if desired by the new Cambodian regime. The indications are otherwise.

Cambodia's new rulers have pulled back from encouraging such raids on Vietnamese Communist forces along the frontier; they have also criticized intimations from Washington that American troops now are authorized to cross into Cambodia in self-defense. Phnom Penh obviously cannot invite allied troops in at a time when it is appealing to the Geneva powers and the United Nations to help get the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong out.

The real issue in Cambodia is whether the new regime can consolidate power, and this, primarily, is an internal political issue. Reports that Vietnamese Communist units were marching on Phnom Penh to restore Sihanouk to power have not materialized. Moscow and Hanoi both have avoided an open break with the new regime.

For all sides, a widening of the Vietnam war into Cambodia represents the least attractive of alternatives. Washington's decision to stay out now makes it likely that a war no one wants can be avoided.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Hanoi's Constant Aim

French diplomacy—knowledgeable on Indochina but riddled with resentment and powerlessness—is calling for an international conference to achieve a peaceful settlement of the spreading conflict in Southeast Asia. The U.S. State Department has expressed "interest" in the proposal. But the chances are slight that an extensive parley would be any more successful than the Vietnam talks in Paris. It is in the power centers of Hanoi and Washington, Peking and Moscow, that the dice continue to be thrown.

Since Ho Chi Minh founded his party 40 years ago, North Vietnam has been striving for Communist domination of all Indochina. In 1954, with French withdrawal, Hanoi believed it had achieved its aim. When President Johnson began pulling American troops out of Vietnam, North Vietnam again saw its objective coming closer. Le Duan, who now seems to be the top man in Hanoi, may well be a pragmatist who wishes to give his country a breather. But he is hardly likely to relinquish the old goal of one day holding the red flag not only in Saigon but also in Phnom Penh and Vientiane, particularly since the Americans continue to label their withdrawal moves as "irreversible."

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Pessimism on Mideast

The optimists' view is that if Egypt and Jordan were to reach a settlement acceptable to the Palestinians of the West Bank, then Syria would have to fall in line, but such a hopeful forecast ignores several important factors. First, there is President Nasser's

publicly stated insistence that withdrawal from the Golan Heights would have to be part of any package. Second, there is Israel's evident determination, which is unlikely to be softened at the negotiating table though it is not yet formal policy, to retain the Golan Heights, from which its settlements in upper Galilee were once regularly shelled.

But the most fundamental ground for pessimism of all is Syria's dogged rejection of even the principle of peace.

—From *the Financial Times* (London).

Athens Trials

Europe has seen nothing like the political trials which are now disturbing Athens since the young Russian intellectuals, Alexander Ginzburg and Yuri Galanskov, were sentenced in Moscow more than two years ago. Observers study the news from the Warsaw Pact countries to see whether Czechoslovakia may not return to a system of show trials, but in Athens, the capital city of a NATO country, the real thing is happening.

Nearly three years after coming to power the Greek regime has lost the minimal support which it claimed. It has not built up new loyalty, but succeeded only in smashing the goodwill and toleration of the doubtful few who were prepared to judge it by results. Those results are now known to be torture, mass arrests and the denial of elementary human rights. The calm which European holidaymakers profess to see as they look out from the Acropolis is the silence of a cowed and oppressed population.

—From *the Guardian* (London).

The Zooming-Wage Problem

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—According to the British government, wage increases in this country should be no more than 2.5 to 4.5 percent in the year 1970. That is the official "norm." In fact, as opposed to theory, wages in Britain are now rising at a rate of about 12 percent a year.

That is a neat example of a phenomenon now appearing in many Western industrial countries—zooming wages. In Britain, in the United States, in Germany and Italy and Denmark the story is the same: union settlements far beyond what used to be considered national.

British nurses, by tradition a timid lot in wage demands, have just won a 20 percent rise from the government. Industrial increases of that size are no longer a surprise here. In New York the tugmen have ended a strike for 41 percent, and many recent American wage negotiations have produced figures that a few years ago most union leaders would have considered fantasy.

How has fantasy become reality? What are the reasons for the worldwide phenomenon of colossal wage settlements? More forbiddingly, what do they mean for the level of prices and, beyond that, for the stability of social expectations?

Such questions are disturbing a large number of people in many countries. For the puzzle of wages and prices has gone far beyond the concern of economists. Moralizing is out of place; the result of today's inflation need not be social catastrophe. But politicians recognize that few issues move the public so deeply.

We seem to be experiencing, in part, a product of rising expectations. Prosperity in the post-war Western world has nurtured the notion that things must get better, year after year. The average man expects his real income to go up—not only steadily but a little faster each year.

Some think we are seeing the results of an atmosphere of selfishness in which every man is encouraged to get his. Others might say that workers are only trying to win their share in an economy evidently up for grabs. In any case, in the absence of any nobler agreed social goal, people want and expect more money.

The employers, for their part, have shown less and less will to resist large union demands. They apparently reason that their comfort and their profits will be disturbed less by giving way and passing the cost on to the consumer than by fighting.

That leaves governments as a putative force for stability. But they, too, have opted out—President Nixon forswearing guidelines, Prime Minister Wilson cringing before trade union power in an election year.

Weak Get Weaker

The resulting one-sided pressure for higher wages has spread, most interestingly, from industry to public service. In Britain the nurses and teachers have become militants; in the U.S. the federal postal workers have followed countless local garbage collectors and policemen in demanding their share—and fairly so. Once again the employer, here the Post Office or the municipality, passes the cost to the consumer.

Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith, writing about worker-employer relations in business, said recently that "the industrial system sees its tension by shifting it to the public employee and the white-collar worker." Now, it appears, many of the latter will demand and get higher wages also. And so the economically weak in our society—the unrepresented workers, the retired—will presumably bear most of the cost of higher prices. The weak will get weaker.

There is more involved here than a concern for people on fixed incomes. We may have seriously underestimated the feedback effect of accelerating inflation. As one noted British economist put it "there is a psychological point at which people observe the speed of price changes and begin to spend and hoard in anticipation of more inflation—and that produces more."

That economists can devise a way out of the spiral seems highly doubtful. Monetary measures in the U.S. have produced so much unease and frustration that they are being slackened off without any clear sign of a halt to wage inflation.

The inescapable truth seems to be that no economic doctrine can achieve full employment and price stability at the same time. Monetary and fiscal tightening

works only as it enlarges the pool of unemployed, and that is a social price that we are simply not prepared to pay.

Galbraith argues for some form of wage and price restraints. Only direct government intervention, he says, can stop the present practice of "solving" labor-management problems in one part of the economy "by exporting inflation and tension to the rest."

The British and American experience with even modest government efforts show how difficult it is to summon the necessary political will. But what is the alternative? We could presumably become accustomed, like Brazilians, to inflation of 35 percent a year or more. But if we reject the social consequences of that course, we must look for political mechanisms to moderate the wage scramble.

Presidents and Generals

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is now learning how little fun it is to have military advisers. The military are pushing for a slowdown in the rate of troop withdrawal from Vietnam. If the President accedes, his Vietnamization policy will visibly be by the boards.

The military are also pushing for continuing development of the latest offensive and defensive strategic weapons—the multiple independently-targeted re-entry vehicle, or MIRV, and the anti-ballistic missile, or ABM. If the President goes with the brass, he has no chance of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union in the arms control talks due to resume April 16 in Vienna.

The President's position, as they say in chess, is difficult. There are no very good solutions, only some that are less bad than others. But a clue to these is offered by a look at past encounters between presidents and generals.

Truman Recruits

President Truman positively recruited the military as exponents for his policy of active engagement abroad. He raised honors on the generals and placed them in the most prestigious civil positions. In return they did lobby the Congress and the country for his

policy. But when a falling-out occurred—in the case of Gen. MacArthur—there was a veritable crisis of American government.

President Eisenhower was more free in opposing his judgment to the claims of the Pentagon. He cut budgets with a vengeance, rejected pressure for intervention, imposed arms-control schemes, and kept admirals and generals on the defensive by making and breaking chiefs of staff. But his authority was personal, not institutional, and when he left the military was as a mighty river in a spate against a dam about to give.

President Kennedy sought to engage the military in a sophisticated dialogue on the serious problems of national security. That was the meaning of Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and the whiz kids. The Cuba missile crisis suggests that Kennedy was on his way to establishing firm institutional control. Even so, it was only at the cost of major concession to the military in budgetary matters and Vietnam.

President Johnson, fighting an unpopular war, reverted to the Truman policy of alliance with the military. That was the meaning of Gen. Westmoreland's appearance before the Congress, not to mention the warranty of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the defense of Khe Sanh. But in return for support, the military pushed upon the President a policy of steady escalation in Vietnam that was revealed as a mug's game only when the Tet offensive in effect toppled the President himself.

President Nixon, in winding down in Vietnam, has been almost as careful to be in harmony with the military as President Johnson was in winding up. His defense secretary, Melvin Laird, the first politician in the job, has lavished attention upon the brass, rid the Pentagon of whiz kids, and pushed hard for new weapons systems. Henry Kissinger, the President's chief national security aide, has developed a system of choice among options which supposedly insulates the President from having to make an explicit decision for or against a fully fleshed-out Pentagon position. Even so, the President now finds himself at odds with the brass on fundamental political issues.

The clear lesson of all this is that there is no avoiding confrontation between the military and political leadership of this country. The military are, by definition, special pleaders. Their responsibility is to fight and win wars. They have to be super-sensitive to the strength of any potential foe, and count most countries as

Bernard Levin
From London:

Our election campaign... is so protracted that it makes the American one seem positively hurried.

LONDON.—One of the most durable and deep-rooted of the beliefs which animate commentators in this country discussing the political system of the United States is the one which says, with all the axiomatic finality of a proposition in Euclid, that a principal weakness of American democracy is the length of the election campaign—a weakness from which we, as the commentators usually go on to point out rather smugly, are happily free.

The argument, of course, is nonsense. Indeed, one of the strengths of the American system, vis-à-vis ours, is that the date of every stage in the electoral process is known in advance, from the earliest presidential primaries, via the conventions, all the way to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Plans can be efficiently and economically laid, no wasteful effort need be made by any party or group to guard against the danger of an election suddenly being called six months earlier (or later) than expected, and the public can allow its electoral fever-chart to rise and fall with the approach to, and passing of, each successive stage in the process.

Not so in Britain. Here, the prime minister, and he alone, chooses the date of the election. Within the confines of the electoral law which says that a fresh general election must be held not more than five years after the last one, the prime minister, leader of the party in power, can choose his date. Moreover, he is not compelled to give more than three weeks notice; in practice he gives more than this, though not usually more than five weeks.

The result is that all parties (including the prime minister's own, because he keeps his decision totally secret from all but his closest colleagues and advisers) must remain in a constant state of battle-readiness for months or even years on end, framing their every major pronouncement, and directing all their political activity, in the light of their knowledge that the election may come at any moment.

Campaign Is On

This accounts, for a good deal that has been going on for some time in this country, and is expected to go on for some time

yet. The election, by law, must come not later than this time next year. The campaign is in full swing as I write. A few examples of what I have in mind should make the point clear.

Take first Britain's application to join the European Common Market. With both major parties firmly committed to it, one would think that the subject could hardly come into the election campaign at all. One would be wrong. Both parties have to reckon with two crucial facts, each of which could have huge electoral effects: They are, respectively, the fact that a substantial body of public opinion in Britain is now declaring itself opposed to Britain's entry, and the fact that Britain's application may fail.

The first point means that both parties are desperately trying to find a door through which, in case of serious (and, to do them justice, improbable) emergency, they could escape into opposition to the whole idea (slogan: "The price is too high"); and the other point means that each party is taking care to be in a position to blame the other if its application is turned down, or vetoed, yet again.

A government minister makes a speech distinctly hostile to the Common Market; application; a couple of days later, another government minister makes another speech, this one warmly favorable; the prime minister says nothing, leaving speculation rife as to which of his senior subordinates he favors; the Tory party stands aloof, watching from the sidelines and getting ready to jump as soon as it can see in which direction to jump to victory. Meanwhile, of course, all this maneuvering does not go unremarked in Paris and Bonn and Brussels, nor is it without its effect on Britain's chances.

Opposed Merger

Then there is the domestic industrial situation. A series of "wildcat" strikes has caused havoc recently in such vital export industries as motor-car manufacture, and in such spectacular venues as London Airport.

In the middle of the airport strike, the Jenkins Government, hugely successful for a while, of the union which organizes the vital managerial workers—coolly announced that his union would not permit the proposed merger of two of Britain's remaining independent airlines. But would insist on the original proposal, which was that the one that was going out of business should be taken over by the national airline, BOAC. The Tories, quick to see electoral dividends in the suspicion and hostility many voters undoubtedly have for union action directed to political ends, pounced immediately, with cries of "Who runs this country?" Not to be outdone, the prime minister, who could see the danger, fired back, slapping down the obstreperous union leaders with a couple of savage sentences in the House of Commons. Meanwhile, the industrial situation does not noticeably improve; union leaders and employers are quits as capable of pulling the wool over the eyes as is the Common Market negotiators in Europe.

Finally, there has lately been another series of complaints from the Tories about alleged political bias at the BBC; the charges are made, unsupported by evidence, for party-political purposes, and are thus rightly ignored. But meanwhile, the rather more important question of whether the charges are true or false is also ignored.

The charge against the American system is that the protracted campaign is harmful to American, and international, interests. Well, we have no international interests to speak of. But our election campaign, in fact though not in constitutional theory, is so protracted that it makes the American one seem positively hurried. And it does us all a great deal of harm.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

APR 1 1949
FBI - Boston

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Net					— 1979 —		Stocks and	Sis.	Net				
rat.	High	Low	Last	Chge	High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last	Chge
3 1/4	14 1/2	13 1/4	14	+ 1/2	23	20 1/4	Coca Corp. .90	71	21 1/4	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
3 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/2	61 3/4	45 3/4	Celanese Co. 2	74	55 1/4	55 1/4	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/4

2600 Emco	14 1/2	14	14 1/2 + 1
268 Falcon	177	175 1/2	175 1/4

[illegible]

10 1/2	7 1/2	AW 1.25	1.3	7.8
16 1/2	15 1/2	AW pref	1.25	x200 76
21 1/2	18 1/2	AW 4.1 pf	1.43	x240 20 1/2

Closing prices on April 6, 1970		Bid	Ask
23 1/2	20 1/4 Ameron	.60	12 23 1/4
21 1/2	15 1/4 Ametek	.60	19 15 1/4
21 1/2	2 1/4 Ametek	.80	9 2 1/4

[illegible]

317a	19	Boeing Co	.40	136	23 1/4	23
767a	60 1/2	BolsCas	.25b	341	62 1/2	62

[illegible]

11%	9%	Geminiv	.58%	1	11%	11%	11%	11%	7%	CANTELLO... ..	27%
28%	22	GnAlmv	1.5%	7	23%	23%	23%	23%		Daggsfont....	27%
35	30	GAMOil	.6%	12	32%	33	32%	32%	- 36	DeBeer Def..	54/10%

23% 16	23½ 5%	23% + ½ 15%	41% 106%	37 93%	ConFood 1.10 ConFd p14.3u	42 2	39 96%	39% 96%	38% 96%	38% 96%	36 16
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ch 3.

39	38½	GATran	1.60	11	38½	38½	38½	38½+	%	Decca Rec...	62/-
15¼	12¾	Gen Banc	.56	5	73½	13½	13½	13½		Disfills.....	24/4½ AC Fischer..
2-2	12½	C-Fabrics	2-	2-2	92½	92½	92½	92½	2-	Danone.....	T277½ Barmen Brewery

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—0.1

24% 18% Greenish 1 20 22 24 24 24 24 — 36
 18% 15% Greyhound 1 162 16% 16% 16% 16% — 36
 24% 22% Greyhound 80 8 24 24 24 24 24 — 36

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75	61 1/2	Harris Int	1	27	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	34
22 1/2	19 1/2	Harcos Co	1	11	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	19 1/2	34
22 1/2	19 1/2	Harcos Co	1	11	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	19 1/2	34

[illegible]

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28%	Idaho Pw	1.60	7	32%	32%	37%	37%	—	—
37	Ideal Basic 1		39	13%	13%	13	13	—	—
43%	Ideal Basic 2		1	13	13	13	13	—	—

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PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1970

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Deficit Problem Splits Nixon Aides

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT).—Two of President Nixon's top economic advisers have disagreed sharply over the significance of allowing the federal budget to slip into a small deficit—should this occur as a result of unexpected spending increases.

Maurice Mann, assistant director of the Bureau of the Budget, holds that it would be "misguided" to argue that small changes in the budget were not important, especially when it is near the balancing point.

Mr. Mann—a former economic adviser to the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland—left no doubt that the target of his criticism was Herbert Stein, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Stein's Case
Mr. Stein had said he thought "it is important to emphasize that a change of \$1.5 billion or \$2 billion in the budget position is not in itself a fact of enormous effect on the economic situation."

Nor is it important, Mr. Stein went on to say, "if the change in the budget position carried us across the line which separates surplus from deficit. To interpret a crossing of that line, if it should occur, as a sign of a basic change in the administration's intentions would be a serious mistake."

For the fiscal year 1971, starting July 1, the administration has projected a \$1.2 billion surplus of \$1.2 billion, but the achievement of that goal would be in doubt by the pay increases President Nixon announced Friday—If Congress should fail to give the President the revenue-raising measures that he has asked for an offset.

Mr. Mann argued that although the dollar amounts of the possible changes in the budget were not large in relation to a trillion-dollar economy, nonetheless there were at least three areas where the change would have significant effect:

• A budget deficit might hurt



Maurice Mann

developments, the push to eliminate inflationary psychology would be set back badly. In addition, federal borrowing demand on the capital markets would be increased.

• Overseas confidence in the ability of the administration to control inflation could be undermined.

It makes all the difference in the world, Mr. Mann said, whether the budget deficit—should one develop—is the result of a short-fall in revenue due to a sluggish economy or is the result of a deliberate decision to increase spending.

In the former case, he said, the implications would not be inflationary because this would represent the automatic stabilizer effect of the federal budget on the economy. But a deliberate increase in spending, he said, with a resulting deficit, would have strong inflationary overtones.

the credibility of the administration's drive against inflation.

• In the financial markets, where traders try to anticipate

Effort to Protect Textile Industry May Foster Inefficiency, U.S. Told

LOS ANGELES, April 6.—America's desire to protect its domestic textile industry from foreign import competition "may do nothing but keep your textile industry relatively inefficient," in the opinion of Roy Mason, president of the British Board of Trade.

Mr. Mason told a press conference here that the Nixon administration's attempts to discourage Japanese imports run counter to his own government's less protective policies.

"In Britain," he said, "we have import quotas. But we will change those next year to tariffs. To some countries these will be a lot easier, and the levies won't be high enough to put the imports at a price disadvantage in competing with British goods."

In the last eight years, he said, "our textile industry has been cut by one-half. In the next five years it will be cut by another one-third. What will remain, though, will be a highly efficient automated industry that can compete without help in the world market."

© Los Angeles Times

Two-Thirds Hike in Output Is Set by OECD for Decade

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP).—The United States and other leading industrial nations plan to boost their total output by two-thirds over the coming decade.

The new growth goal, it was learned, is due to be announced at the annual meeting of ministers to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris next month. A paper now circulating at the OECD proposes that the 22 members agree to aim at an increase in their combined gross national product of 65 to 70 percent by 1980.

Nearly ten years ago its members set a growth target for the 1960s of 50 percent, largely to encourage more expansionary policies in the sluggish U.S. economy. There was considerable skepticism that this advance, implying a yearly increase of 4.1 percent, could be achieved. In fact, the 22 member states will show an estimated gain of slightly more than 62 percent by the end of this year.

In 1960, the total production of goods and services in these countries was \$597.5 billion. For 1970, total production is estimated at about \$1,230 billion. To achieve the new target, OECD members will have to add between \$1,230 billion and \$1,340 billion to their present production to raise combined output by 1980 to between \$3,170 billion and \$3,260 billion. This implies a growth rate of 5.1 to 5.5 percent per year.

The projected gains in output reflect a central fact of post-Keynesian capitalist economics. This is a confident belief that the age of depressions is over, that modern economies can be managed to achieve generally consistent and high rates of growth, even if stable prices cannot be assured.

The OECD is essentially a forum for advanced countries where

individual national economic policies are examined and, hopefully, coordinated. It has no direct power over its members. However, the private and periodic gatherings of top economic advisers and finance ministers do exercise an undetermined influence on domestic policies.

The Kennedy administration, in particular, exploited OECD recommendations to overcome resistance to its expansion programs. The organization has encouraged West Germany in the same direction. One reason that the OECD exceeded its target for the 1960s was the explosive output rise in Japan, which is expected to continue to provide a powerful stimulus in the coming decade.

Japanese Surplus

TOKYO, April 6 (Reuters).

Japanese officials here said today that Japan's trade balance, on a payments basis, in 1970 will probably yield a surplus of between \$4 billion and \$4.5 billion, against \$2.37 billion in 1969.

This rise is mainly accounted for by the 12.8 percent growth in the balance sheet total to 17.4 billion marks (\$4.75 billion) but also to a slight increase in the spread between the bank's debtor and creditor interest rates.

Austria Seeks EEC Link Despite Neutrality Question

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

VIENNA (NYT).—Austrian authorities, convinced that neutrality can be maintained despite links with the European Economic Community, are preparing to negotiate an EEC trading arrangement under which tariffs would be cut initially by up to 40 percent.

With West Germany and Italy as its two most important trading partners, Austria is the first of Europe's neutral states to try to come to terms with the EEC.

This small country of 7 million inhabitants, tucked between East and West Europe, had earlier sought status as an associate EEC member, but the Soviet Union took strong exception to the plan, declaring it would represent a violation of Austria's neutrality.

World War II occupation forces left Austria only in 1955, after the neutral status was proclaimed. Community association calls

Rio Tinto-Zinc Profits Rise; Two U.S. Banks Have Gains

LONDON, April 6 (Special).—Rio Tinto-Zinc's pre-tax profits last year jumped 29.6 percent to \$99.65 million (\$167 million) from the previous year's \$76.92 million. Net profit was up almost 10 percent at \$21.1 million (\$36.64 million) from the \$19.2 million earned in 1969.

Turnover rose to \$338 million (\$511 million), up 16 percent from the previous year's \$291 million. The mining group credited the increase to higher profits from the Hamersley iron ore mine in Australia and the Palabora copper mine in South Africa.

The company said it is going to seek shareholder approval to split the shares 2-for-1 and raise the authorized capital to \$75 million from \$70 million by creating 20 million new shares. Part of the increase will be for the previously announced \$102 million takeover bid for Pillar Ltd., a U.K. aluminum fabricator.

Bull General Electric

PARIS, April 6.—Cie. Bull General Electric and Societe Industrielle Bull General Electric earned a profit last year—the first since the U.S.-French combination began operations in 1964.

The profit totaled 8.56 million francs (\$641,622 at the current rate of exchange). President Henri Desbrières announced today, after setting aside 11.8 million francs for investments in affiliates. However, there is still no intention at present to pay a dividend.

The turnaround comes after accumulating losses of \$13 million francs in five years. During this period, General Electric Co. of the United States increased its stake in the companies to 86 percent while its French partner, Machines Bull, cut its share to 14 percent.

The computer manufacturer's orders last year rose 40 percent and turnover was up 39 percent.

Michelin

Michelin, the French tire manufacturer, reported today profits rose 19 percent last year to \$1.3 million francs (\$8.24 million at the current rate of exchange) from 43.1 million francs in 1968.

The company said it is seeking stockholder approval to increase the \$40 million franc capital by up to 250 million francs; to issue 400 million franc convertible bonds and to issue loan stock to a nominal value of 300 million francs.

Commerzbank AG, Frankfurt, April 6 (Reuters).—Commerzbank AG, West Germany's fourth largest bank, said it increased net profit 29 percent to 92.5 million marks (\$23.3 million at post revaluation exchange rates) last year from 71.8 million marks in 1968.

Chiefly responsible for the improved operating results last year was the sharp rise in net interest received, which rose by 26 percent to 417 million marks (\$113.9 million) from 331 million in 1968.

This rise is mainly accounted for by the 12.8 percent growth in the balance sheet total to 17.4 billion marks (\$4.75 billion) but also to a slight increase in the spread between the bank's debtor and creditor interest rates.

NEW YORK, April 6 (Reuters).—The one-bank holding companies for two of the largest U.S. banks today reported increases in both net earnings and assets for the first quarter of the year.

Manufacturers Hanover Corp., parent of the No. 4 U.S. bank, said profits jumped 11.8 percent in the quarter, to \$20.91 million, or \$1.49 a share, from the \$18.7 million, or \$1.34 a share, of the year-ago period. Losses incurred in security operations, however, would reduce per-share net by two cents for both years.

Total assets at the bank jumped 20 percent to \$12.29 billion from the \$10.24 billion of the year before. J. P. Morgan and Co., parent of the No. 5 bank, showed an 11.7 percent jump in earnings before security losses, to \$22.7 million, or \$1.24 a share in the quarter, from \$20.33 million, or \$1.11 a share, in the 1969 quarter.

After the losses, per-share net amounted to \$1.13 in the latest quarter.

Assets rose 18 percent to \$11.97 billion from \$9.88 billion the year before.

Farin-Dohrmann Co.

Year Profit (millions) 1969 1968 1967
Revenue (millions) 113.28 71.28 71.28
Per Share 3.32 2.12 2.12

Shell-BP Sets Nigeria Plans
LAGOS, Nigeria, April 6 (Reuters).—The Anglo-Dutch Shell-BP Petroleum consortium today announced a \$158 million expansion program for oil operations in Nigeria.

The program involves extensive exploration, drilling, construction and oil field development throughout its concession areas in the Midwest and the Eastern states as well as offshore.

The amount is the largest single expenditure program since the consortium began operations here in the 1930s, and compares with \$130 million budgeted for expansion last year.

The emphasis in the new program will be on expansion of existing projects. Two pipelines connecting oilfields with terminals, as well as eight new storage tanks holding 100,000 tons each, will be constructed.

The company also plans to have at least nine new drilling rigs in operation by the end of 1970.

Shell-BP have a dominant position in Nigeria's booming oil industry, with their current production running at 700,000 barrels daily.

'Unilateral Action' Urged on Libyan Posted Oil Prices
CAIRO, April 6 (UPI).—A high Libyan official called yesterday for "unilateral action" by the Libyan government against oil companies operating in the country, the Middle East News Agency reported from Tripoli.

Abdelahy Ben Umar, director of the technical department of the Libyan Ministry of Oil and Minerals, said current negotiations between the Libyan government and foreign oil companies on posted Libyan oil prices, have reached a stage requiring unilateral action—indicating that the talks, which started Jan. 29 with 61 oil companies, are now deadlocked.

The government warned last week that it was prepared to oust the companies if they rejected Libya's demands of rises in the posted price of oil and in workers' wages.

Wage Hikes Added Up By Italian Government
ROME, April 6 (AP).—The wages of industrial workers rose by 21 percent from January, 1969 to January, 1970, according to Italian government statistics released over the weekend.

Wages of farm workers rose 17 percent; of transport workers 13.4 percent; and of commercial workers, 9.1 percent.

The highest increase was recorded in the chemical industries where wages rose 32.2 percent. Metal workers came next with a gain of 31.2 percent.



Paul F. Hubert

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Paul F. Hubert, president of International Nickel Co. of Canada Inc., has been named chairman of the firm and of International Nickel France SA, both subsidiaries of the Canadian parent firm.

Bechtel Inc. has named K. L. Wharf manager of pipeline operations in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, to be headquartered in The Hague.

Pietro Tommasini-Mattinacci has been named French representative for Alitalia. He replaces Marco Micheli, who returns to Italy for the Italian airline.

Rex International Inc. has established an office in Frankfurt and named Malcolm G. Mann vice-president of European operations. Mr. Mann had been European regional manager for the Queen products division of King-Seely Thermos.

Japan Seen Easing Equity Restrictions

TOKYO, April 6 (Reuters).—Official Japanese sources said today the government will soon relax restrictions on foreign portfolio investments in Japanese stocks.

The present 20 percent limit on the total foreign holdings in Japanese firms' equity will be raised to slightly less than 25 percent, the sources said, and the 7 percent limit to individual foreign holdings in a Japanese firm's equity will be entirely abolished.

In cases where foreign investors are recognized to have no intention of taking over the management of a Japanese firm, their stake will be allowed to exceed 25 percent of its equity, the sources said.

Under Japanese law a 25 percent stake would enable foreign investors to elect a director. The sources said a program along these lines will be submitted soon to the Foreign Investment Council for approval.

The law added that the practice of allowing foreigners to hold more than the maximum stake in about 30 selected Japanese firms will continue and remain flexible.

Burnham Charges Dormant Accounts

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT).—In a significant break with Wall Street tradition, the brokerage firm Burnham & Co. has begun imposing a "custody fee" on dormant customer accounts in an effort to offset rising costs.

The firm has started charging a six-month, \$50 fee on almost all accounts that do not generate \$50 or more in commission income or investment management compensation during each six-month period.

Virtually all brokerage houses traditionally have held customers' securities free of charge. As a result, investors generally have been able to save the cost of a safety deposit box or other means of safe-keeping.

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Trading Tempo Slackens**Pressure on Glamour Stocks Drives N.Y. Prices Lower**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT).—Glamour stocks—the favorites of last year's bear market—were battered again today on the New York Stock Exchange while blue-chip issues continued to hold relatively firm.

"The computer and other high-flying stocks got clobbered," one Wall Street broker declared.

Xerox, the most active issue, fell 1 1/8 to 85 1/8 after losing 7 points last week. Like many another erstwhile glamour, Xerox traded at a new 1970 low—\$5 on an opening block of 175,000 shares.

Computer Sciences, the market's largest percentage loser, tumbled 3 7/8 to 17 1/8 and a new yearly low as the second most active issue. The computer services company said it is closing down a subsidiary that sells theater and sports tickets.

Glamour Losers
And so it went. Other toppling glamour issues on the active roster included: Polaroid, down 5 to 90 1/8; Burroughs, off 4 5/8 to 139 1/8; Planning Research, off 4 1/4 to 38 5/8 and a new low; and Control Data, down 3 3/4 to 48 3/4 and a new low.

The popular market averages, whose components generally contain more prosaic blue chips, failed to reflect this fall-out in stocks selling at high price-earnings ratios. The Dow Jones industrial average, showing only narrow changes for the third straight day despite the battering of the glimmers, finished at 791.18, or down a mere 0.66 point.

In the 1962 and 1968 bear markets, the glimmers fell first and then were followed by a decline in the more conservative stocks. Now the timetable finally seems to be catching up with the high fliers, amid all the uncertainties of an economic slowdown, lowered profit predictions and market action that is confusing even to the experts.

"It's a very strange type of market," one eminent broker noted. "You see no real pattern. Institutions sell a glamour stock and the money may go into bonds, or blue chips or even into some other depressed glamour in the hopes of recouping."

Small investors appeared to be

share the confusion of the professionals by displaying a massive disinclination either to buy or to sell. Volume dwelled along at 838 million shares, the seventh session of this year with turnover of less than 9 million shares.

Brokers said that the weakness in Polaroid, which sold last year at a record price of 145 3/4, stemmed from a Wall Street Journal article pointing up the challenge from Eastman Kodak in the "instant camera field." Kodak, meanwhile, eased 3/4 to 77 1/2.

Control Data, after selling as high as 159 1/4 last year, carried over its Friday slump, from a forecast of "substantially lower" earnings for the 1970 first quarter.

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., April 6 (AP).—A leading bank economist said today he expects a slight improvement in "real" gross national product (GNP) toward the end of this year.

But, said Telford C. Gaines, vice-president and economist of Manufacturers Hanover Bank of New York, there will be practically no real economic growth in this country in 1970.

He told the Bank Administration Institute convention that there was little reason to anticipate a strong surge in the last half of the year because of a continuing rise in unemployment and a probable decline of 5 or 6 percent in corporate profits.

"These two developments do not threaten to be too serious," he said, "while on the other hand they will be associated with achieving a significantly lower rate of price inflation by year-end."

He said prices of consumer goods other than food have been rising at less than a 1 percent rate since October after rising at a 4.75 percent rate during the first ten months of last year.

He envisaged a "long, hard struggle" in reducing the rate of price inflation, including major strikes prior to wage settlements. But he said he was personally convinced that "the rest of the process of checking inflation will occur."

Despite the increase, the March advance still was the smallest gain since September's 0.2 percent increase.

Farm prices climbed 0.5 percent while processed foods and feeds dropped 0.2 percent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics in its preliminary report said it expected farm products and processed foods to drop 0.2 percent instead of climbing.

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57 1/2	46	Marcor Inc 1	83 56 57 56

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Apr	31.77	31.80	31.52	31.57	31.87	25 1/2	Monarch	1.20	12	22	22 1/2	2
Jun	31.85	31.85	31.57	31.65	31.95	25 3/4	Monarch	Ind	57	24 1/2	24 1/2	2
Aug	31.00	31.00	30.85	30.92	31.15	25	Mon R.R.	25g	1	22	22	2

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58%	31%	Phillie Phan	1.11	33	33	33	33	17%	17%
33%	33%	Phillie Phan	1.11	33	33	33	33	17%	17%
25%	13%	Phillie Phan	1.11	33	33	33	33	17%	17%
25%	20%	Phillie Phan	1.11	33	33	33	33	17%	17%
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25%	20	Phill Perf 1.30	377	24%	24%	23%	23%	23%	45
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69%	54%	Pilisbury 1.3c	40	37%	58	57%	57%	57%	28%

Wank, Jda	29	17%	18	17%	17%+3%	equalization tax.
Wiff Co., Jd	173	31%	31%	21%	31%+3%	Years' high and low re-
Wingline, Jd	93	32%	32%	21%	31%+3%	in latest day's trading.
Wyborn Co., Jd	114	34%	34%	34%	35-2%	Where a split or stock
Wyborn, Jd & Jd	4	63%	63%	63%	62%+1%	per cent or more has b-
Ystron, Donn	4	20%	20%	20	20-1%	range and dividend are s-

lybtronCo. 60	114	36%	26%	34%	38	— 24%
lybtron pr2.0	4	63%	63%	62%	62%	— 1%
lybtron Donn	4	20%	20%	20	20	— 1%

dividend amounting to 25
paid this year's high-low
for the new stock only.

dividend amounting to 25% of the year's high-low price for the new stock only.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 1039-1044.

	— 1970 —	Stocks and Bonds	\$B.
1	— 1970 —	Stocks and Bonds	\$B.

One Dollar—		Foreign Stock Indexes		Tokyo Exchange	
<i>was worth yesterday:</i>		1970		April 6, 1970	
Austrian schillings—	25.88	Amsterd.	132.7	Price	Price
Belgian francs—	49.72	Brussels	131.7	Xen	Xen
British pound (\$ per £)	2.4056	Frankfurt	134.0	Asahi Glass	Mitsui M. Ind.
Danish crowns—	7.493	London	381.0	Canon Cam.	Mitsui E&S Ind.
Dutch guilders—	4.6268	Madrid	381.0	Hitachi	Nippon Elec.
Finnish marks—	2.137	Milan	79.3	Fuji Photo	Sanyo Corp.
French francs—	5.3415	Paris	100.5	Hakuhaku	Sanyo Corp.
German marks—	3.6496	Rome	100.5	Hiroshi	Sanyo Corp.
Greek drachmas—	30.00	Tokyo (a)	152.9	Keio	Sanyo Corp.
Italian lire—	629.59	Zurich	735.3	Keio	Sanyo Corp.
Japanese yen—	12.50			Keio	Sanyo Corp.

Foreign Stock Indexes				Tokyo Exchange	
1970				April 6, 1970	
	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low	Price
					Yen
Amsterdam	132.7	132.6	132.7	116.4	

was worth yesterday:		74%	
Austrian schillings.....	25.88	Brussels.....	83.97 82.43 82.87 81.91
Belgian francs.....	49.72	London 30.....	247.77 246.15 246.15 246.15
British pound (\$ per £).....	7.4056	London 30.....	81.97 82.53 82.53 81.56
Danish kroner.....	16.26	London 500.....	151.96 152.90 152.73 148.87
Dutch guilders.....	4.628	Paris.....	101.10 100.88 101.23 98.85
Finnish marks.....	2.167	Paris.....	98.67 98.67 98.67 98.67
French francs.....	5.54125	Tokyo (1).....	185.53 184.98 185.32 175.24
German marks.....	3.0694	Tokyo (1).....	233.42 232.32 234.45 226.68
Great drachmas.....	36.00	Tokyo (2).....	226.3 226.3 226.3 226.3
Italian lire.....	629.59	(a) New, (b) Old.	
Mexican pesos.....	12.50		

European Gold Markets		74%	
April.....	Open Close Change		
Amsterdam.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
London.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Paris.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Brussels.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Frankfurt.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Zurich.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Geneva.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Basel.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Vienna.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Bombay.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Calcutta.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Rangoon.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Singapore.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Manila.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Cebu.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Yokohama.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Kobe.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Osaka.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Tokyo.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
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Yokohama.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Kobe.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Osaka.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Tokyo.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
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Cebu.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Yokohama.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Kobe.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Osaka.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Tokyo.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Manila.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Cebu.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Yokohama.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
Kobe.....	129.00 129.00 129.00 129.00		
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London	35.23	35.50	-0.25
Zurich	35.25	35.30	-0.07
Paris (12.5 kRo)... ..	35.24	35.05	-0.05
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

Bank Stocks		Price
		Bid. Asked
Bank of Am. N.Y.	61 1/2	61 1/2
Bank of N.Y.	61 1/2	61 1/2
First Nat. Boston	68 1/2	69 1/2
U.S. Trust Co.	63 1/2	63 1/2

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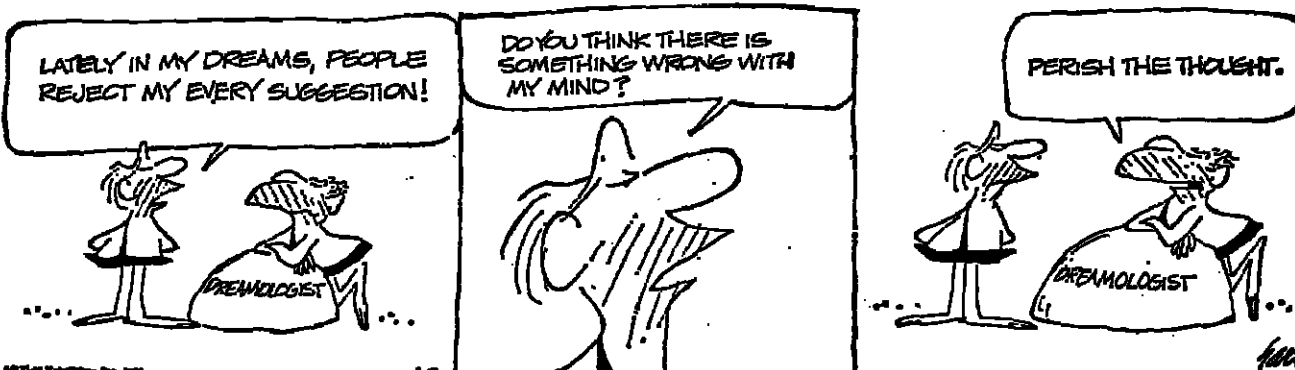
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PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The North-South partnership had an attack of optimism and bid to six clubs as shown in the diagram. There was some partnership disagreement about the precise strength shown by the raise of the two-club response to three clubs. This was once widely regarded as showing more than a minimum opening bid, but most experts nowadays do not subscribe to this view.

South headed for slam after his club suit was raised and eventually showed a willingness to play spades after one-bidding both red suits. It did not seem right to North to stop at that point—some would consider the five-spade bid forcing—and he reverted to clubs.

The club slam would have been inferior even if South had held one more trump. As it was a minor miracle was needed. West led the diamond four, hoping to find his partner with the queen. South was over his first hurdle when the diamond queen won in the dummy.

A club was led to the king and West won with the ace and returned the diamond king. South won with the ace, drew the trumps in two rounds, and tried the spades. The spade jack fell on the third round, but this was not essential; if one defender had held $J \times x$ in spades the declarer could have established the fifth spade with a ruff to make 12 tricks.

He would have been defeated automatically after a diamond lead if East had held the king, or if the trumps had not divided three-three. (Shortage of entries to the dummy make it impossible to lead trumps twice toward the closed hand to al-

low for the possibility that East has a doubleton ace.) He would probably have been defeated with a worse spade division, for West would not have risked the attacking lead from the diamond king if he had not been aware that South was due for a favorable spade break.

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

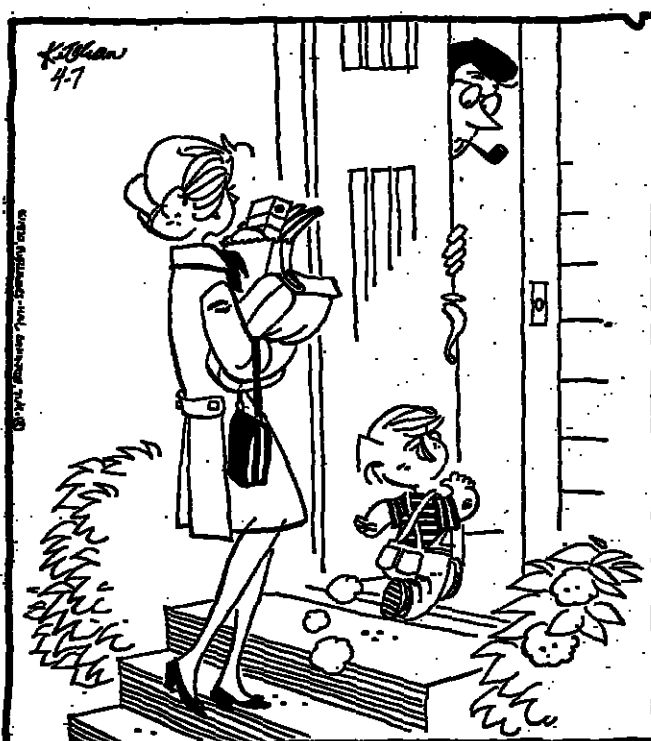
North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
5 ♣	Pass	6 ♣	Pass

West led the diamond four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle:

ARAB	RAIL	SHUI
MOVIE	WITIA	PAINE
POINTBLANK	ERDIA	
SDS	BIG KEYEDUP	
COURTESAN	NOTE PAS	
SPILLAGE	LOUICHE	
PLANK	QUIRK	ARU
DEAR	RUBLE	IDAS
EGG	GUITS	POETS
ECARTE	POWDER	
SFORZA	UELLA	
GUINNESS	NOTE PAS	
REDS	LIVORCOAST	
AGES	ZOBO	ADITEU
GORY	EVILL	TEXAN

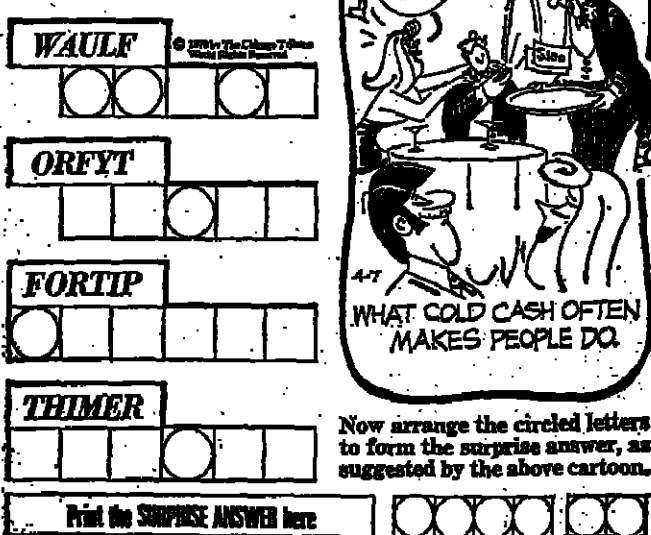
DENNIS THE MENACE



"BOY, HAS MOM GOT A DEAL AT THE SUPERMARKET! SHE GETS EXTRA TRADING STAMPS IF I STAY IN THE CAR!"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: ACUTE DAISY FEWTER MUSCLE

Answer: What happened to the baked goods?—THEY WERE "PIE-RATED"

BOOKS

TALKS WITH TOLSTOY

By A. B. Goldenweizer. Translated from the Russian by S. S. Kotellansky and Virginia Woolf. Horizon Press, 206 pp. \$6.50.

Reviewed by Richard Freedman

IN 1898, when he first met Tolstoy, Alexander Borzov, a talented young pianist who was introduced into the Great Man's hectic household to play for him. Immediately Tolstoy, then 68, fixed the musician with his famous bushy-browed stare and asked him which composer he liked best.

"Beethoven," Goldenweizer replied, whereupon Tolstoy "looked straight into my eyes and said quietly as if doubting me: 'Is that so?'" Strike one. It turned out that Chopin was Tolstoy's favorite, and from that point until the master's death in 1910, Goldenweizer was court Chopinist at Yasnaya Polyana.

Between waltzes and mazurkas he had frequent opportunities to draw Tolstoy out on a variety of subjects, and his book, first published in 1922, remains a valuable source for Tolstoy's late attitudes to art, politics, religion, and just about every other subject that concerned him. It was translated into English by S. S. Kotellansky, that rather shadowy intimate of D. H. Lawrence, in collaboration with Virginia Woolf, and reappeared now for the first time since the 1920s.

Rapping with Tolstoy must have been an arduous occupation, even for a much younger man. Goldenweizer had to join him on his vigorous walks about the family estate, keep out of the frequent family quarrels, help with the proofreading of "Anna Karenina," and, above all, ask the right questions.

If the result is less than Boswellian, it is nonetheless intriguing, because to the end of his days Tolstoy's feverish mind shot off ideas, epigrams, insights and prejudices like a Fourth of July sparkler.

On the Women's Liberation Front: "Woman is generally so bad that the difference between a good and a bad woman scarcely exists." (So much for "Anna Karenina.")

On the shaggy Tolstoyans: "He is a Tolstoyan—that is, a man with convictions utterly opposed to mine. They stick to some single idea, which they arbitrarily choose from the rest, and go on and on repeating: Non-resistance! Non-resistance! How am I to blame for it?"

On Chopin: "Chopin's greatness consists in the fact that, however simple he may be, he is never empty, and in his most complicated works he is never a mere virtuoso."

On Ruskin: "It is difficult to argue with Ruskin; he by himself has more understanding than the whole House of Commons."

On some other writers: "Three times in my life I have read through Strakospare and Goethe from end to end, and I could never make out in what their charm consisted."

On writing in general: "One ought only to write when one leaves a piece of one's flesh in the ink-pot each time one dips one's pen."

On religion: "The Russian people, speaking impartially, is perhaps the most Christian of all in its moral character."

On the Majesty of the Law:

"It simply baffles me how decent people can be judges!"

Obviously, one could go on quoting forever, but "Talks with Tolstoy" is more than the Quotations of Chairman Mao. It supplements his prickly ideas with charming vignettes of Tolstoy, astoundingly learning Dutch at the age of 73 this method of learning foreign languages was simply to read the New Testament in them, serenely accepting his excommunication from the Orthodox Church (he was hater than the Metropolitan), secretly suffering from the Russian defeats in the Russo-Japanese War, and telling wonderful revealing stories about himself:

I used to sneeze very loudly; once at night I woke and felt I was going to sneeze immediately, and as Sophie Andreevna (Countess Tolstoy) was going to have a baby, I was afraid to frighten her by sneezing. Half asleep, I cried out: "Sonia, I am going to sneeze!" Sophie Andreevna of course woke up and was frightened, and I instantly fell asleep without having sneezed.

The ideas are essentially those in "What Is Art?" which he was writing at the time. The humanity is refreshingly different from that hysterical polemic.

One disturbing peculiarity of this edition is that although Goldenweizer says his records for 1910 are the most voluminous of all, the book ends in 1908.

Mr. Freedman teaches English at Simmons College. He wrote this review for "Book World," literary supplement of The Washington Post.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in right hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

Last Week's Rank

Week on list

FICTION

1 The French Lieutenant's Woman, F. M. Woolf 1 19

2 Travels with My Aunt, E. Nesbit 2 19

3 Mary Barton, E. Nesbit 3 19

4 The Godfather, P. Z. 3 19

5 M. M. Samuels's Planet, 6 7

6 The Great Train Robbery, 5 12

7 The Great Train Robbery, 5 12

8 A Bigger Man in Jerusalem, 2 19

9 The Inheritance, 2 19

10 Puppet on a Chain, M. L. 3 17

1 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, R. 1 11

2 Mary Barton, E. Nesbit 3 17

3 Up the Organization, 1 1

4 The Selling of the President 1968, M. L. 3 16

5 The Great Train Robbery, 5 12

6 The New English Bible, 1 1

7 The Great Train Robbery, 5 12

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